Portage Lake News.

Hancock Needs More School Room for Her Pupils,

Hospital At Hancock

nsy shortly He Appointed a Marine Hospital-Special Election In Hancock Today.

The Hancock school board finds the ection of an additional school building a necessity. It has been decided to build a three or four room school and it will be located in West Hancock, The increasing population is resulting in a crowding of the school, especially in the lower rooms, and some of the teachers have ben compelled to have their pupils come only half a day in order that all may be afforded schooling. The locating of the new building in West Hancock will place it in the midst of this growing population. Between \$5,000 and \$10,000 will be spent in buying a site and erecting the building. The board has rehired all the present teachers, excepting Miss Rentenbach, of the Redridge school, who has re-

It is probable that St. Mary's hospital at Hancock will shortly be appointed a marine hospital, application having been made to the proper department at Washington. There is considerable red tape business about getting such an appointment, but when appointed it draws its fees in cases brought to it from vessels direct from the government. Every sailor is entitled to such service on account of his own and the boat owners' contribution to the marine hospital fund. Thus every new hospital appointed is a direct gain for the sailor, as it increases his chances of being near one when taken sick. The want of a marine hospital at Portage Lake has often been expressed by the navigators making these ports, and the appointment of St. Mary's will he a gain both for them and the hospital.

Saturday was registration day for the special election, held today, in Hancock. About 350 new names were added to the list. After crossing from the registration books the names of those dead or removed from town there remained about 750 names. The new names added to the list are not by any means all those of newly acquired citizens of Hancock, although a few may be. The small registration in the village has been due to there having been no contest over village elections for many years.

The report of the condition of the First National Bank of Hancock, just issued, shows resources of \$867,803; loans and discounts, of \$494,361. Deposits now int to \$572,124.55, and undivided profits are \$15,485. The report of the Superior Savings Bank shows resources of \$337,403; loans and discounts \$185,-863, Commercial deposits amount to \$47,853, ane savings deposits to \$158,-

Messrs, August Pelto, J. H. Jasberg, A. Thorpe and J. Helinbund, a committee of the directors of the Finnish college at Hancock, visited Marquette during the past week for the purpose of looking up a site for the permanent location of the college. This committee will report to the synod which meets here June 1.

Will Pantera, who has been at St. Mary's hospital since the accidental shooting of himself in the shoulder, is not getting on as well as shortly after the accident. Fears are now entertained for his ultimate, recovery, so far has the polsoning of the arm, by discharges from the wound, extended.

Among the cases on the June calendar of the supreme court are two from Houghton county: Ed Hurton, propondent and appellant, vs Michael Hurton, contestant, and Allan Kirkpatrick, plaintill and appellant, vs William Mehlilitch, defendant.

An item in Saturday's issue was a little confusing, owing to the "comp" omitting several words. It should have read that the graduating exercises of St. Patrick's convent school will occur at St. Patrick's Hall the evening of June 22.

Dr. J. E. Scallon left today for Chicago where he will indulge in a month's vacation. The doctor's recreation will consist in attending the clinic of Dr. Murphy. the renowned surgeon, and visiting the

hospitals. The Long theatre company commences a week's engagement at St. Patrick's Hall this evening. On Saturday night a

Monarch bicycle will be given to some s lucky ticketholder. FOR SALE-A number of pieces of reel.

dent property in the village of Hancock Apply to John Erickson, office in Scot t

There will be Memorial exercises at the Ripley school Friday afternoon, to which parents and iriends of the pupils are in-

This evening occurs the entertainment at M. E. church by members of the Epworth League.

"MY WIFE LUCY."

A Bargain That She Insisted Should Be Lived Up To.

Years ago, when the western part of New York state was a new country, a young man brought his bride to the humble cabin home he had prepared for her. The bride was young, tall, straight and muscular, with a fine head, bright eyes and red cheeks. Physically and mentally she was strong. She had been "raised" by a thrifty mother and taught to work in a sensible way. She had brought to her husband a "good settin out." Her own clothing and household linen she had spun, woven and made herself, and there was a goodly amount of it. Her parents had given her a huge feather bed and pillows, a bedstead, three chairs, a table, dishes and hollow ware. So when John had finished his house, bought a horse, cow, pigs and chickens, they felt quite "fore-

handed" and were ready to marry. When John Chalmers asked her to be his wife, she had answered him in this way: "We'll make a bargain first. If I marry you, I'll do the cooking, washing, scrubbing, milking, churning, spinning, sewing, knitting, feeding the chickens and keeping the house clean. You'll bring in wood and water, make the fire in the morning and do the rest of the work. Is it a bargain?" 'Yes, Lucy, it's a bargain."

"Then I'll marry you; but, John Chalmers, remember a bargain's a bargain, and don't you never depend on me to do your work, nor think of it for you either, for I won't."

Two weeks after their marriage he said to her one morning: "Lucy, I'm going to bring Mr. Williams home to dinner. He's going to be a great man some day, and he's worth having for a friend. Have a tiptop dinner. Goodby, dear." He gave her a hearty kiss, and without waiting for an answer he mounted his horse and rode quickly away for the town. At noon he returned with his friend. Before they reached the cabin be heard Lucy's voice singing merrily, and he caught sight of the back of a short gown and petticoat surmounted by a capacious splint sunbon-

Seemingly she did not hear them, and John was about to call her when it suddenly came to his mind that he had brought in neither wood nor water that morning. He had been forewarned, but he had not profited thereby. Now he must meet the consequences and settle his own shortcomings with his guest. He need expect no help from that independent young woman. His heart was heavy and his stomach light as they approached the cabin. He missed the appetizing odors that were wont to greet him, such as proceed from hot corn cakes, fried bacon and eggs. The sweet smell of baking potatoes and bread did not greet him at the threshold as they

The teakettle hung from one hook on the crane, but it was not singing. An iron kettle was suspended from another hook. Two long handled frying pans had corn cakes and thin slices of bacon nicely arranged in them. Potatoes were washed ready for roasting. Two loaves of bread were in the oven and a pie was waiting for the fire. The room was faultlessly neat. Her work was done.

John scratched his head thoughtfully. Then he burst into a laugh that shook the cabin and echoed and re-echoed through the woods. Mr. Williams joined, forgetting for the time that he was very hungry and had been invited to a dinner which for lack of wood and water was not in a tempting condition, although perfect of its kind.

Turning to Mr. Williams, John said: 'My wife Lucy is a smart woman, but she hasn't got a smart husband. Please sit down, Mr. Williams, and excuse me for awhile." He went out, but soon returned with wood and water. After starting the fires and filling the teakettle he sat down beside his friend and told him about the contract which he had entered into before his marriage.

"Some women would have brought wood and water when company was expected, but not my wife Lucy. She's a woman to be proud of, she is."

As he said this Lucy appeared in the doorway she gave their guest a hearty handshake and welcome. Then without apology she attended to finishing the work so well begun, and later the hungry trio did full justice to a delicious meal. When they had finished, she said to Mr. Williams: "Don't you think a bargain's a bar-

gain and ought to be stuck to whether it's made with a man or with a woman?

And Mr. Williams answered with sincerity: ADA V. SLATER.

Sitting Astride.

Mrs. H. P. Colegrove of Chicago has invented a costume for lady horseback riders who wish to sit astride. The habit is so made that when the rider is dismounted it appears like an ordinary



MRS. COLEGROVE IN CROSS SADDLE HABIT. street dress. A casual glance at an squestrienne seated astride would fail to disclose anything unusual in the seat or costume. Viewed from either side the rider appears much like one seated in the ordinary sidesaddle.

PSUEDO MEMORY.

ITS MANIFESTATIONS AND CAUSES THAT ARE ASSIGNED.

Curious Illustrations That Have a Familiar Appearance to Many of Us-What Some Famous Men Have Said Concerning This Interesting Subject.

An Irishman once referred to what has been called pseudo memory as the memory that he had of things that never happened to him, but a more exact definition tells us that it consists in the belief that a new state has been previously experienced, so that when the state is produced for the first time it seems familiar. Or, as Wen-dell Holmes says, "All at once a conviction flashes upon us that we have been in the same precise circumstances as at the pres ent instant once or many times before"a sort of feeling that makes some people think they are ghosts. He adds jocularly that the feeling cannot be the memory of a previous state of existence, for he gives the case of a student who, when blacking his shoes, had the conviction that he had often done so before, and he mentions as an explanation the fact of the brain being a double organ. One side of the brain re ceives the impression before the other, and in the second case there is the memory of the first impression. But to this view it may be objected that there is a conviction that the former state was experienced a long time before, sometimes, too, with the belief that it occurred in a remote and otherwise forgotten past. Sometimes, no doubt, there is an actual memory of dreams. The latter is most often the cas when some incident during the day recalls a dream of the previous night that had been forgotten on awakening in the morning. Another explanation founded on the theory of hereditary memory is not impossible. This would include the case of the student who blacked his shoes. From a scientific point of view this explanation is

perfectly rational. A memory of things that our ancestors have done is consistent with strict reasoning, and we have something almost amounting to memory of this kind in the case of animals. Darwin tells of dogs that were taken to Central America and taught to hunt deer in a particular way, and the progeny of these dogs, when they were taken out without their parents, hunted at once according to the particular method without being trained.

This kind of memory occurs in different A sudden turn of the road in a strange country brings us face to face with a landscape that seems familiar, Meeting a person for the first time, we feel as if we had already seen him. Reading a book that we have never seen before, the thoughts or the language, or both, seem as if they had already been presented to the mind. Again, a funeral service, a procession or some pageant, all at once the

whole scene seems familiar. Many remarkable cases of this kind of memory are told. An inhabitant of New England, when on a visit to England, went to see the home of his ancestors. He thought he recognized the village church and the landscape, but he believed he must have seen a picture of them before. However, on passing through the churchyard his attention was especially attracted by a tombstone on which the name inscribed seemed familiar. On inquiry he discovered that the young girl who was buried there had been engaged to one of his ancestors, who, according to an account given in a book written on the family, used often to pay visits to the tomb of his loved one. Hereditary memory is the only clew in this case, if we except a vivid imagination. A similar story is told of a York shireman who went on a visit to Somerse and there recognized and remembered well hunting the red deer. He had never done so himself before, but his father had hunt-ed the red deer in Somerset for several

ars in the early part of his life. A celebrated artist tells a story of how. when he was playing with pencil and pa per, he suddenly began to draw a portrait of a face that he seemed to remember. But he never discovered the original until when, on a visit to a country house, he discovered the face among the portraits of the ancestors of the family. On inquiry he found that his grandfather had once been engaged to be married to the girl, but had been obliged to give her up on the pressure

of her relatives. Dr. Arnold Pick tells of a man who had chronic attacks of pseudo memory. When-ever he was present at a social gathering or visited any place that was new to him, the incident, with all its familiar circumstances, appeared so familiar that he was convinced of having received the same impressions before or having been surrounded with the same objects under the same conditions of weather, etc. If he undertook any new occupation, he seemed to have gone through it at some previous time and under similar conditions. feeling sometimes appeared at the time, sometimes at the end of a few hours, and sometimes not until the next day, but al ways with great distinctness. In this cas an explanation may perhaps he found in the man's possession of a very powerful imagination, which, being constantly exercised on a number of possible situations, led to the recognition afterward of

similarities in actual experience. As an examination in other cases it may be that there is an actual memory of events that occurred in early childhood and remained for a long time forgotten by the individual himself and his friends. Carpenter tells of a clergyman who went with a party of friends to visit a castle that he did not remember he had ever seen before. As he approached the gateway he became conscious of a very vivid impression of having seen it previously, and he seemed to himself to see not only the gateway itself, but also donkeys beneath the arch and people on the top of it, and it was for some time in the belief that he was the setting of a dayledge or warm of the second of t victim of a delusion or prank of memory until, on inquiring of his mother, she informed him that when he was 18 month old she had gone to the castle with a large party and taken him in the pannier of a donkey, and that the elders of the party, having brought luncheon with them, ate

Child Study.

One of the puzzling things to the students of the new science of paidology, or child study, is the different methods which children employ in learning to walk. One child will never creep, but rise up sudden-ly and toddle off, another will creep entirely and toddle off, another will creep entirely with one knee and in a sideways direction, but he, too, finds the use of his legs and feet in good time, while a third hitches along the floor in a sitting posture for weeks before he stands and starts away. Many more variations of the plain straightforward creeping have been discovered, and the experts are wondering why this should be, as walking is one of the most instinctive habits of the human animal, and ought to be reached by a similar process in all cases.—New York Post.

CAPTURING AN EAGLE.

A Young Bird That Was Caught For a Pet In Southern Arizona In St. Nicholas, Wolcott Le Clear Beard writes of "Moses, a Tame Eagle," one of his pets while he was engaged in engineering in southern Arizona. Mr. Beard gives the follow-

ing account of its capture: I saw on the rounded top of one of the giant caeti with which these deserts are thickly studded an eagle the like of which, though familiar with the fowls of that region, I had never before seen, and I may here add that we never did with any certainty discover the species to which she belonged. I rode near to get a better view, but she desired no closer acquaintance, for, after unfolding her wings once or twice in a hesitating sort of manner as I apwoached, she finally spread them and flew heavily away, a couple of pistol shots from the wagon having only the effect of increasing her speed. The cactus on which she had been resting was a very fair sample of the largest variety in the world of that interesting plant. Of the thickness of a man's body, it rose straight from the ground, a beautiful fluted column of vivid apple green, to a height of 25 feet, where a cluster of branches nearly as thick as the parent stem grew out from it and turned upward, while the main trunk, without a bend, rose several feet higher.

Between two of these branches and the trunk there was built a nest of good sized sticks, about twice as large as a bushel basket, and on this my eyes happened to be resting when the noise of the shots brought above its edge a little head covered with grayish yellow fuzz, out of which peered two big round eyes with an air of anxious inquiry.

In that desert country, far from rail ways and towns, we led rather dull lives, so the several pets we possessed in the big permanent camp miles away served in no small measure to amuse us, and to these we wished to add our young friend of the cactus. But how to get bim down was a problem.

Somebody suggested that a voluntee climb the cactus, but no one thrust himself forward to do so. The Spanish name by which it is known is sujuarro which, put into English, means "that which scratches," and as the spine which thickly cover the cuter edges o the ridges are from one to four inches long and as sharp as needles it will b seen that the name gives a good iden of

the plant. We aid not like to cut it down, for fear the fall might injure the fledgling, but after some debate no better method presented itself, so the two axmen co to work. As the first blows made the green shaft tremble, the head appeared once more, trying, with an expression of concern, to see what was going en below, but this the thick sides of the nest prevented. Then it looked at me and said, "Jark!" This was the first remark Moses ever made to us and there was no time for more then, for the axes had eaten through the pulpy mass, which now began to bend to its fall.

As the nest tilted we could see the thick body belonging to the head, with two big claws clutching wildly, while the weak, featherless wings flapped madly in an instinctive effort to support their owner.

The cactus came down with a crash, nd, running up, we looked for our bird, but only a little gray down was visible, with one leg helplessly extended from under a big branch which, broken by the shock, had fallen across and almost hid him. We feared he was killed, but when by means of an axhead hooked around the prickly stuff it was pulled aside he gathered himself together, quite unhurt, and then, surveying the strange beings who surrounded him, made up his mind to them with that philosophy we later learned to be one of his traits, and opening his great mouth to its fullest extent hinted that he was hungry and wanted something to eat.

Fool Killing.

The condition of mind which is favorable to mysticism, superstition and reverie is unfavorable to life, and the continuance of such conditions leads to death. On the billboard across the street saw just now the advertisement of a lecture on the "ethical value of living in two worlds at once." Whoever thus lives in two worlds is certain soon to prove inadequate for either.

If all men sought healing from the blessed handkerchief of the lunatic or from contact with old bones or old clothes; if all physicians used "revealed remedies" or the remedies nature finds for such disease; if all business were conducted by faith; if all supposed "natural rights" of man were made the basis of legislation; if all the protean phases of that which Zangwill has cleverly called the "higher foolishness" were worked out in action, the insecurity of these beliefs would speedily appear. Not only civilization but civilized man himself would vanish from the earth. The safe shelter of the cave and hollow tree would be the cradle of the new man and the new woman. The long and bloody road of progress through fool killing would for centuries be traversed again. The fool lives in society only by sufferance of the sane; the weak, by the altruism of the strong. That is strong which endures. Might does not make right, but that which is right will justify itself by becoming might. What we call social virtues are the elements of race stability.-David Starr Jordan in Popular Science Monthly.

Full Price.

Mrs. Skrimper-One can never believe one-half that is said in advertisements. Biasfold & Tating had an advertisement in yesterday's paper saying that everything was marked down.

Mrs. Bargainhunter-Yes, I saw it. Mrs. Skrimper-Well, it was false. I bought two postage stamps there this morning and I had to pay as much as ever for them.—Boston Transcript.

A MORMON LESSON.

FOUNDED BY A GENIUS.

Brigham Young Chose For the Cornerstone of State the Sound Principle of Industrialism-What He Did With the Problem of Ivrigation.

On July 14, 1847, President Young and his fellow pioneers passed throng the picturesque ontlet of Emigration canyon into the valley of the Great Salt lake. Utah was then Mexican soil, and the leader believed he could found whatever character of institution should suit him and his people. In the bitter anti-Mormon crusades of the past it has been alleged that "Brigham Young had chains on men's souls." There is no doubt that religious superstition, rendered effective by the marvelous machinery of the church, was partly the source of the leader's irresistible power with his own people, but back of the religious superstition and the church organization stood the brain of a great and masterful man. He knew that his power, to be enduring, must rest upon something material and tangible, and this something he discerned to be the prosperity of the people themselves. Brigham Young was an organizer of

prosperity. This was the real source of his strength. He did not aim at mere temporary prosperity. On the contrary, he fought everything that tended to that end, going to the length of actually forbidding the opening of the rich mines in the mountains near at hand, because he abhorred the spirit of speculation. He chose for the cornerstone of his state the principle of industrialism, and that principle lies there yet, at the base of a noble edifice of economic fact, reared by human toil and held firmly in place by the average prosperity of all who had part in its building. If the great architect and the superintendents and foreman who surrounded him enjoyed a larger share of the profits than the workmen, it is also true that the humblest hewer of stone and carrier of mortar was paid in proportion to the importance of his labors. And what fair mind can object to an industrial system that yields these results?

So far as can be learned, Brigham Young had no previous knowledge of irrigation when be entered Salt Lake valley. He quickly realized that he had come to an arid country, which would be hopeless for agriculture unless artificially watered. With marvelous perception, he saw that irrigation was not a drawback, but an advantage of the most important sort. He realized that it meant freedom alike from the dangers of the drought and of the flood. He discovered that, having a rich soil and ample sunshine, and adding moisture by the construction of ditches, it was actually an improvement upon nature to be able to turn the "rain" either on or off with equal facility. And therefore he rightly concluded that he had found in these conditions the basis of the most certain worldly prosperity and the most scientific agriculture.

It remained for a later genius to remark: "Irrigation is not a substitute for rain. Rain is a substitute for irrigation, and a mighty poor one." But if the Mormon leader did not say so he evidently felt it. He perceived, furthermore, that irrigation was much more than an insurance policy upon the crops.
Time Table: ture within the realm of known facts, and that is science.

It even rendered possible the control of the size of vegetables, and this became important many years afterward, when the Mormon people added a great sugar factory to their industrial system, for it is important to grow sugar beets of about a standard size to get the best results. Moisture is required to give the beet a vigorous growth at the beginning, but when it is well started weeks of uninterrupted sunshine are desirable in order to develop the saccharine qualities. Much sunshine at the wrong time dries up the crop, while much moisture at the wrong time produces a beet pleasing to look upon, but unprofitable at the fac-

Brigham Young also realized, almost at the first, that the necessity of careful irrigation largely increased the labor upon an acre of land, but he found that this labor was generously rewarded by the increased yield both in quantity and quality. And from this fact he drew the most important principle of his commonwealth, which was the division of land into small holdings. Closely related to this is the other twin factor in Mormon prosperity—the diversification of farm products to the last degree.

Natural conditions, even where there is the most abundant and well distributed rainfall, are often favorable to the production of only a few crops. But the Mormons realized that the skillful application of water just where and when needed, and in just the right quantity, and by the very best method, rendered possible the widest variety of fruits, vegetables and cereals suited to the temperate zone. Thus Brigham Young taught the people that no man should own more land than he could cultivate to its highest point by his own and his family's labor, and that no man should go to a store for any article of food or clothing that could be profitably produced on his own small farm .- "The Conquest of Arid America," by William E. Smythe, in Century.

Toughened.

"Say," said the deputy, "I put No. 711 on the treadmill eight hours ago as a punishment, and I'll be dinged if he ain't goin on jist as chipper and happy as can be."

"Why, of course," said the prison warden in tones of disgust. "Didn't you know the feller was sent here for bicycle stealing? That sort of thing is right in his line."—Indianapolis Journal.

substitute shines lightly as a king until a king be by, and then his state empties itself, as doth an inland brook into the main of waters. -Shakespeare. 1

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am pm pm Lv Ar pm pm am 7,45 12.15 5.00. Red Jacket . 5.36 2.40 10.10 7.51 12.21 5.06. Laurium. 8.24 2.34 10.04 7.57 12.27 5.12. Osceola. 8.18 2.23 9.55 8.36 1.05 5.50. Hancock 7.40 1.50 9.30 8.40 1.10 5.55. Houghton. 7.30 1.40 9.05 am pm pm Ar Lv pm pm am

. Daily. + Daily except Sunday.

Passenger Trains on H. & T. L. R.

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Luke Linden 8.20 2.30 9.58
Linwood 8.18 2.28 9.58
S L Linden 8.15 2.25 9.50
Mills 8.10 2.20 9.48
Woodside 8.01 2.11 9.36
Dollar Bay 7.58 2.08 9.38
Hancock 7.40 1.50 9.18

am pm pm Ar *Daily. * Daily except Sunday.

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